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IT'S BRYAN AND STEVENSON

Who Are Made the Standard Bearers of the Democratic Party.

EXCITING SCENES IN CONVENTION.

The Platform Was Read By Senator Tillman, of South Carolina—David B. Hill Makes a Speech and Pledges His Support.

The First Day.

Kansas City, Special.—The National Convention of the Democratic Party met here in its opening session on Wednesday, July 4th. The vast hall was filled to overflowing with delegates and visitors. The decorations were splendid. National airs broke forth from the band as the convention began to assemble. Famous Democratic leaders were cheered vociferously as they made their appearance, and were recognized by the crowds.

At exactly 12:02 o'clock, Chairman Jones ascended the platform. As the wave of applause subsided Chairman Jones rapped vigorously and repeatedly, stilling the tumult, and then above the din his voice could be heard announcing: "The convention will come to order. The sergeant-at-arms will see that the aisles are cleared." Sergeant-at-arms Martin advanced to the front and urged the crowds massed in front of the platform to take their seats. Great disorder prevailed, the aisles were jammed with a noisy crowd of subordinate officials and intruders, and it took some time to secure quiet. The first business of the convention was the reading of the formal call, by Secretary Walsh. Chairman Jones announced the prayer by Rev. S. W. Neel. "Gentlemen will please be in order," said Chairman Jones, as the hum and bustle again broke loose after the prayer. "We must have quiet on the floor. Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor to present to you the Democratic mayor of Kansas City, James A. Reed." A shout of applause went up as the slender form of Mr. Reed came to the platform. He spoke deliberately and with a clear, resonant voice that easily penetrated to every corner of the hall.

Governor Thomas of Colorado was announced as temporary chairman, and made a vigorous speech to the convention, which was heartily applauded.

At the conclusion of Governor Thomas' speech Chas. A. Walsh, of Iowa, rose and read a resolution by Daniel Campau, of Michigan, that the Declaration of Independence, "drafted by that Democrat of Democrats, Thomas Jefferson," be read to the convention on this, the anniversary of the nation's natal year.

"The Republican party recently in Philadelphia, the cradle city of liberty, where the Declaration of Independence was written, and the constitution was framed, did there endorse an administration which has repudiated the constitution and nominated a President who has betrayed the principles of the declaration. This convention is composed of men who have the same faith as was in their fathers in this immortal instrument. As the reaffirmation of Democratic fealty to the fundamental principles of American liberty, I move, Mr. Chairman, that the clerk be directed to read the glorious Declaration of Independence, drafted by that Democrat, of all Democrats, Thomas Jefferson, and adopted 124 years ago to-day."

With cheers and applause the resolution was adopted while the band in the south gallery played patriotic airs. Then a dramatic scene occurred. As the vast audience was quieting down to listening to the reading of the reading of the Declaration two men appeared on the platform, bearing carefully in their arms two large objects, each completely shrouded in the Stars and Stripes. They were placed the one upon the other immediately to the right and front of the chairman. Delegates and spectators craned their necks to see what was about to occur. Quickly advancing to the flag-draped objects, a handsome man deftly lifted the flag from a splendid bust of Mr. Bryan. As the familiar features of their leader were recognized by the delegates and spectators a tornado of applause swept over the audience. From side to side the bust was turned, that all might know whom it represented.

When the applause had subsided Chas. Hampton, of Petoskey, Mich., read in magnificent voice the immortal Declaration of Independence. As the full and rounded sentences of the great State paper rolled through the hall, the cheering and enthusiasm increased and when Mr. Hampton had concluded the tremendous applause fairly shook the building. When the orator had finished the Declaration of Independence and the applause had ceased, Miss Fulton was introduced and sang "The Star Spangled Banner," the audience standing and cheering and applauding after each verse. It was an innovation at a national convention. Then as she finished the last strain, the band took up "America," and led by Miss Fulton, the great mass of 20,000 people broke into the stirring strains of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," singing it through with unison and closing with a cheer.

There were vociferous calls for Hill, and much enthusiasm was shown for

the New Yorker, but he declined to speak.

It was moved and carried that Mr. Bryan be invited to attend the convention, and in the confusion following the announcement a recess was taken.

The convention reassembled at 4:30 p. m.

The afternoon and night sessions were devoid of incidents except the spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm when the names of the great Democratic leaders were mentioned.

Hon. James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, was made permanent chairman of the convention.

During the night session a speech by Governor Altgeld of Illinois, was attentively listened to.

The conclusion of Chairman Richardson's speech, which he had arranged under sixteen separate heads, was the signal for terrific applause and cheers. His mention of the name of W. J. Bryan brought the convention to its feet in a frenzy of enthusiasm. Delegates sprang up on their chairs, waving hats, handkerchiefs, umbrellas in the wildest fashion. By common impulse the poles bearing the names of States were torn up and thrust into the air.

The nomination of Mr. Bryan was expected to take place on the first day of the convention, by an adjournment was taken till Thursday without a call for nominations.

Second Day—Bryan Nominated.

Kansas City, Special.—Convention hall was again besieged by eager and excited thousands and long before the time set for opening the second day's proceedings of the convention all of the streets approaching the building were solidly massed with humanity, moving forward to the many entrances. Expectancy was at a high pitch, as it was universally felt that the day had in store the great events of the convention. By 10 o'clock, thirty minutes before the time set for the opening of the convention, nearly every seat in the galleries was occupied. During the time of waiting for the convention to open the Texans raised to the top of their standard the huge horns of a Texas steer, surmounted by the legend "Texas Gives 200,000 Majority," there was a roar and shout and enthusiastic tribute to Texas' Democracy. Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, was given an enthusiastic reception as he came in, a large number of delegates crowding around to shake him by the hand.

At 11 o'clock the slender figure of Chairman Richardson loomed up above the platform assemblage. He swung the gavel lustily and above the din faintly could be heard his calls for order. Slowly quiet was brought out of the confusion and the chairman presented Rev. John J. Glennan for the opening invocation, the entire audience, delegates and spectators, standing with bowed heads while the words of the prayer re-echoed through the building. Mr. Richardson now announced that the platform committee was not ready to report and pending word from them he invited to the platform ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, to address the convention. The giant form of the Texan advanced to the front and was greeted enthusiastically. Possessing a good voice, his words reverberated through the hall. When he declared that the party did not propose to surrender one iota of its attitude in 1896, as promulgated by the Chicago convention, there was round after round of applause. But this broke into a whirlwind of applause when the Governor asserted that the party's platform must contain an unequivocal and specific declaration for 16 to 1. It was noticeable that the delegates joined with the body of spectators in the tribute to the 16 to 1 idea.

Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, made a speech that was applauded to the echo, and promised 100,000 majority from his State.

The platform committee not being ready to report, the convention took a recess until 3:30 p. m.

TILLMAN READS THE PLATFORM.

It was not until 4 o'clock that Chairman Richardson, turning from a conference with Governor McMillin and Senator White, picked up the gavel and brought the convention to order. The platform committee, headed by Senator Tillman, Mr. Jones and Mr. Campau, pushed their way through the dense throng and proceeding to the platform Mr. Richardson appealed long and vainly for order. The portly form of Senator Jones, silver-haired and serious, advanced to the front of the stage. He held a roll of manuscript in his hands. But it was useless to talk against such a tumult and he dropped back in his seat until order was being restored. At last the noise subsided and Mr. Jones, in a clear voice, announced:

"I am instructed to present the platform agreed upon and I will yield to the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Tillman, to read the document."

Mr. Tillman stepped to the front and with the public affairs of the people, or to control the sovereignty which creeds greeted with a cheer. He read the platform in a full, round voice, easily heard throughout the hall.

As he proceeded each plank was greeted with applause. The Senator



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

accompanying his reading with emphatic gestures, striding up and down the platform, turning this way and that, after his manner in the Senate. There was a howl of approval as he clenched his fist and freely arraigned the course of the administration in Cuba. But it remained for his reading of the declaration that "imperialism is the paramount issue of this campaign" to evoke a storm of applause. The delegates sprang to their feet, standing on their chairs, waving hats, handkerchiefs, umbrellas and flags, while the galleries took up the chorus and carried it along for many minutes. Senator Hill could be seen marshaling the hosts to cheer. He held a fan high above his head and added his voice to the shouting. A second time Senator Tillman read this declaration, and now even a greater demonstration than before carried the convention off their feet. Suddenly hundreds, then thousands, of miniature American flags were passed among the delegates, and the whole floor of the vast structure became a sea of flags. An instant later the flags swept over the galleries like a mass of flame. Bundles of them were tossed upon the seats and distributed. The scene was magnificently inspiring and the great audience was worked up to a fever heat. On each flag was the device, "The Constitution and the Flag are Inseparable, Now and Forever. The Flag of the Republic: Forever of an Empire, Never."

Senator Tillman stood surveying the storm and awaiting an opportunity to proceed. The chairman pounded his gavel and appealed for order. But the march of the delegates bearing their standards and banners ran on interminably for two minutes. As Senator Tillman was about to resume, he remarked that the thread of his discourse had been broken, and down South, as they were in the habit of saying, "Hell had broken loose in Georgia." "And," added the Senator, vociferously, "if Mark Hanna had been here a few minutes ago he would have thought hell had broken loose in Missouri." There were cries of "Good!" "Good!" when the trust plank was read. When the Senator reached the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform with the declaration for free silver coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, pandemonium again broke loose. But the demonstration was faint in comparison to what had just occurred when imperialism was announced as the "paramount issue." Many of the delegates stood on their chairs and waved flags and cheered, but a very considerable number—more than half—held their seats. Senator Hill was among those who maintained quiet, while Mr. Croker waved a flag until it broke, and George Fred Williams led the Massachusetts contingent in salvoes of cheers. One of the New York delegates raised a standard bearing the inscription: "Don't think there are no 16 to 1ers in New York." The demonstration lasted four and one-half minutes.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY ACCLAMATION.

There was intense scorn in the Senator's voice as he read the platform arrangement of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, evoking mingled laughter and applause. The Boer plank brought another cheer, and the Senator received a round of applause as he closed. When the applause had subsided, Chairman Jones, of the platform committee, said he had been instructed to move that the platform be adopted by the convention by acclamation. The motion was

put and amid a roar of cheers the platform was adopted without a word of dissent. The announcement of Chairman Richardson of the adoption of the platform was followed by a stunning shout which made the building ring from one end to the other. Then followed a stirring and dramatic scene. The plank in the platform denouncing England's policy toward the Boers had called out immense applause, but when it was announced by Chairman Richardson that the convention would be addressed by Hon. Webster Davis, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the crowd manifested its enthusiasm by cheering for two minutes. Then the former Republican leader ascended the platform and stood facing the thousands of spectators.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. BRYAN.

Sergeant-at-arms Martin rose to his feet and waved desperately for silence. When a few delegates of confusion had been eliminated he said: "The next business before the convention is the nomination of a candidate for the

he approached the close of his address, he raised both hands high over his head and spoke slowly and with an energy that caused his voice to penetrate into every corner of the hall. "And, that man is—William Jennings Bryan," he concluded, bringing his hands lower with each word until the last had been uttered when he brought them up with a sweep, but quicker than his motion was that answering cheer that swept across the convention. It was a simultaneous roar from all parts of the hall. Up went the delegates on their chairs, over their heads went the flags and above them all soared and rang the cheers for Bryan. The band loyally performed its share, but the noise of its creation was but a drop in the torrent. The men from the State of Nebraska flung up a large banner bearing likenesses of Mr. Bryan on one side and on the other side "Nebraska," and a smaller portrait of Mr. Bryan enclosed in a star of blue.

DAVE HILL UTTERS A WAR WHOOP.

Whatever may have been the differences of delegates over the platform, they seemed to have forgotten them, and all were as one in favor of the man New York voted with Nebraska and Kansas in venting its enthusiasm. Richard Croker was on a chair, both arms aloft, a flag in his right hand, which he waved vigorously. Hill was not behind him in the show of loyalty to the nominee and waving his arms, he let forth a series of cheers that quenched those uttered by any man on the floor. Over in Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, where 16 to 1 is not popular, there was no hesitation now. Round the hall started the Nebraska men with their huge banner, and catching up their State emblems, and catching up their hats and cheering at the tops of their voices without cessation, save for the breath necessary to a fresh outburst.

The demand for Hill that broke forth continuously since the first session was at last gratified. In response to repeated calls, the Senator took the platform, and in a telling speech pledged the undivided support of the party in New York, and the 35 electoral votes, of that State to the nominee. This speech was greeted with the wildest applause.

Third Day.

Kansas City, Special.—The National Democratic Convention met Friday morning to complete its work by nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The chairman ordered the roll of States called for nominations. California yielded to Illinois, which presented the name of Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, who was Vice President in Cleveland's second administration. Connecticut yielded to Minnesota, which placed in nomination Charles A. Towne, the Silver Republican who was nominated by the Populist convention.

Senator Grady presented the name of David B. Hill, Mr. Hill, in a speech declined the nomination, saying he did not desire the nomination.

Gen. Carr, of North Carolina, was put in nomination. Stevenson received 688 1-2 votes on first ballot, and on motion of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, his nomination was made unanimous.



ADLAI E. STEVENSON, OF ILLINOIS.

presidency of the United States. The secretary will call the roll of States."

Before doing so, the secretary read the names of the members of the committee appointed by the chair to confer with the Silver Republicans and Populists in accordance with the resolutions introduced by George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, at the morning session. They are: George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts; J. C. Berry, of Arkansas; W. H. Thompson, of Nebraska; Chas. Thomas, of Colorado; J. S. Rose, of Wisconsin; Thomas H. Martin, of Virginia; J. C. McGuire, of California; B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina; Carter H. Harrison, of Illinois.

"Alabama," the secretary then shouted, commencing the call of the roll.

"The State of Alabama!" said the chairman of the delegation of that State, "yields to Nebraska the privilege of naming the next President of the United States."

OLDHAM PRESENTS BRYAN.

W. D. Oldham, of Nebraska, who was to present the name of Bryan to the convention, was waiting by the chairman's desk, and as the chairman of the Alabama delegation resumed his seat, he came forward and in a few graceful words expressed his appreciation of the favor extended by Alabama in surrendering its time to the State of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Oldham delivered his eulogy of Mr. Bryan with impassioned fervor. As

DIM RAY OF HOPE

That Foreigners in Peking Have Not All Been Massacred.

THE REPORTS ARE CONFLICTING.

The United States Sends More Than Six Thousand Men to the Scene of Hostilities.

The condition of affairs in China is one of serious concern in all the civilized world. The reports are vague and conflicting. One day the accounts are that all foreigners have been massacred. The next day the account is denied. The latest developments are given in the following dispatches, which give a more correct view of the situation:

London, By Cable.—A cable dispatch dated Thursday, July 5, 5 p. m., received at the London office of the inspectorate of Chinese maritime customs from Shanghai, says:

"Courier left Peking July 3, when two legations were holding out against troops and Boxers. Troops had lost 2,000 men and Boxers many leaders."

It is further asserted that the foreigners at Peking ought to be able to hold out for a long time, as they have sufficient food and ammunition.

Jardine, Matheson and Co., of Shanghai have telegraphed to their London house as follows:

"Shanghai, July 7.—The British legation was standing July 2. There are reassuring reports regarding the lives of the Europeans."

The foreign office has issued the text of a telegram from Acting Consul General Warren, at Shanghai, confirming from absolutely trustworthy source the news received by courier from Peking July 3, by way of Shanghai to the London office of the inspectorate of Chinese maritime customs, saying that two legations were, the day the courier left, holding out against troops and Boxers and that the troops had lost 2,000 men and the Boxers many leaders.

Mr. Warren adds that the messenger says the troops were much disheartened by their losses and that the Boxers claim their mystic powers have been broken by the foreigners and that they dare not approach the legations.

Paris, By Cable.—The French consul at Canton telegraphs that according to the information that he has received through Li Hung Chang of a general massacre of the Europeans was freely circulated in Canton on July 6, but it was denied by a telegram received by one of the consuls. The French consul at Canton added in his dispatch that it had been stated that place that Gen. Yung Lu had telegraphed the viceroy at Canton to consider as null and void all so-called imperial decrees promulgated since June 21.

The Disorders Continue.

London, By Cable.—There is nothing in the few dispatches received to add to the ray of hope regarding the fate of the legations at Peking shed by Saturday's dispatches from Washington, and messages from other sources indicating that the legations were still standing on July 3 and that recent attacks by the Boxers had been slight.

News from other points was, distinctly disquieting.

A report from Chefoo dated July 7 says that a Catholic bishop, two priests and two nuns were murdered.

A report from Moukden, dated July 5, says that a Danish mission at Hing-yung had been surrounded by Boxers.

According to the report it would be possible to hold out only two days. A party of Cossacks, residents of Moukden, and the British consul had started for the relief of those besieged at the Danish mission. The situation at Tien Tsin on July 3 is said to have been most serious. Japanese and Russian forces are reported to have been hurrying there from aku, but according to some accounts mutual distrust exists between the allies. A report from Sranghai, dated July 6, says that the British warships are vigilantly watching, with the purpose of preventing any attempt to the Chinese to cross the Yang Tse Kiang.

6,000 Men to China.

Washington, D. C., Special.—As a result of a thorough consideration of the subject by the secretary of war, Lieut. Gen. Miles and Adjt. Gen. Corbin orders were issued by the war department Saturday afternoon for the dispatch of 6,254 regular troops to the Philippines with a view to utilization in China. The force is made up of two battalions each of the Fifteenth, Second, Fifth and Eighth and two squadrons each of the First and Ninth cavalry, one squadron of the Third cavalry and a company of engineers. These troops will be forwarded as rapidly as possible and as soon as transportation arrangements can be perfected.